

(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 07:16:00 ON 13 OCT 1997)

L1 58 S 395/286/CCLS  
L2 12 S UART AND ONE COMMUNICATION CHANNEL  
L3 7 S L2 AND FULL DUPLEX  
L4 7 S L3 AND TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER  
L5 1 S 5175766/PN  
L6 1 S 5179661/PN  
L7 1 S L5 AND TRANSMITTER  
L8 1 S L5 AND SINGLE COMMUNICATION  
L9 1 S L7 AND L8  
L10 1 S L9 AND RECEIVER  
L11 1 S L10 AND FULL DUPLEX  
L12 1 S L11 AND DISABL###

=> d kwic

US PAT NO: 5,175,766 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L12: 1 of 1

SUMMARY:

BSUM(20)

Therefore, . . . the algorithm calculates a code value from the data and appends this value to the end of the message. The **receiver** of the message runs the message through the algorithm under the same key used by the sender and arrives at a code value. The **receiver** then compares the just-calculated value against the value that was appended to the message by the sender. If the message. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(21)

This . . . not effectively alter the authentication value because he would not have the proper key used by the sender and the **receiver** to arrive at the value.

DRAWING DESC:

DRWD(148)

FIG. 120 is a flow diagram of the "ENABLE/DISABLE.sub.-- PASSWORDS" subroutine called by the subroutine of FIG. 112.

DETDESC:

DETD(16)

Message . . . used to create a message authentication Code which is appended to the end of a message to enable the message **receiver** to verify that the message content has not been altered in any way between the message originator and the **receiver**.

DETDESC:

DETD(21)

In operation, fault tolerant encryption devices 254B and 256B communicate with transaction processor 252B over a **single communication** channel or serial interface 264B. The encryption

devices 254B, 256B are grouped in a master/slave relationship wherein each encryption device . . .

DETDESC:

DETD(43)

In . . . from the associated transaction processor. When the output select signal is "high", the output of microcomputer 402M is enabled through **transmitter** 432M. The microcomputer 402S is continually monitoring the master watchdog reset signal present on terminal 442M. If the slave microcomputer 402B determines the master has failed, the slave microcomputer 402S **disables** the master's output by forcing the OSE signal low, thus turning off transmitters 430 and 432.

DETDESC:

DETD(64)

FIG. . . . SERIAL.sub.-- INTERRUPT routine, which is invoked whenever data is received by a DEB. The DS5000 is provided with an on-chip **full duplex** serial I/O port, which functions like a universal asynchronous **transmitter/receiver** (UART). The Monitor program provides an interrupt routine for processing serial I/O interrupts. The Monitor and Application programs transmit data. . . .

DETDESC:

DETD(90)

This . . . sends a message out the serial I/O port and sets the DS5000 to stop mode. In item 1102, the routine **disables** all interrupts. I/O step 1104, then outputs the power fail message to the serial I/O port. In block 1106, the. . . .

DETDESC:

DETD(264)

FIG. . . . selecting a particular function with the cursor and entering lower case "y" in the appropriate field. Similarly, a function is **disabled** by entering lower case "n" in the appropriate field. Pressing the Enter Key toggles the state of an entry between Y and N. As shown in FIG. 72, all serial functions may be enabled or **disabled** by entering capital "Y" or "N" without any individual serial function selected. As will be discussed in more detail below, . . . .

DETDESC:

DETD(330)

FIG. 139 is a flow diagram of the HARDWARE.sub.-- FLOW.sub.-- CONTROL subroutine, which is called to enable or **disable** hardware flow control. When invoked, item 13902 toggles the flow control bit between zero and one. The Hardware control subroutine. . . .

DETDESC:

DETD(331)

FIG. . . . the subroutine of FIG. 132. The serial supported functions are displayed on the SERIAL.sub.-- SUPPORT window and are enabled or **disabled** under cursor control. When invoked, subroutine 14002 opens the SERIAL.sub.-- SUPPORT window. I/O block 14004 then outputs a title